

A large, light blue watermark of the Tucson Police Department badge is centered in the background. The badge is shield-shaped with a yellow border. Inside the shield, there is a silhouette of the Tucson skyline, including the Arizona State Capitol building. Above the skyline, the words "TUCSON POLICE" are written in a circular path. Below the skyline, the word "DEPARTMENT" is written in a horizontal bar. At the bottom of the shield, there is a white star on a blue background.

Office of Internal Affairs

Quarterly Use of Force Report 2010 – First Quarter

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Office of Internal Affairs
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Use of Force Summary

During the 1st Quarter of 2010, there were **165** Use of Force incidents reported to the Office of Internal Affairs.

The **165** Use of Force incidents were then broken down by the level of force used:

- Hard Control: **138**
- Intermediate Force: **53**
- Deadly Force: **0**

*It should be noted that in some incidents there were multiple levels of force used.

As per *General Order 2020*:

Empty Hand Control, which is defined as “Techniques that cover a number of subject control methods. These may be as simple as gently guiding a subject’s movement or more dynamic techniques such as strikes,” is broken into two categories, **Soft Control** and **Hard Control**.

Hard Control is defined as “Techniques that might cause minimal injury, i.e. striking techniques using the hands or feet. “Take-downs,” that is the forceful direction of the suspect to the ground, are also considered under this use of force category. Generally, these are used to counter defensive resistance, active aggression, or aggravated active aggression (deadly force). These techniques are applied when lesser forms of control have failed or are not applicable because the subject’s initial resistance is at a heightened level. In such situations, officers may risk injury to themselves or may have to utilize higher levels of force (such as intermediate weapons) if hard empty control techniques are not used.”

Intermediate Force is defined as “The use of authorized less lethal weapons, including canines, impact weapons, chemical and OC agents, flex-batons, and other specialized less lethal munitions. These provide a method of controlling subjects when deadly force is not justified and when empty hand control techniques are either not sufficient or not tactically the best option for the safety of others, the suspect and/or officer. When intermediate weapons are used, injury is likely and appropriate medical care shall be provided.”

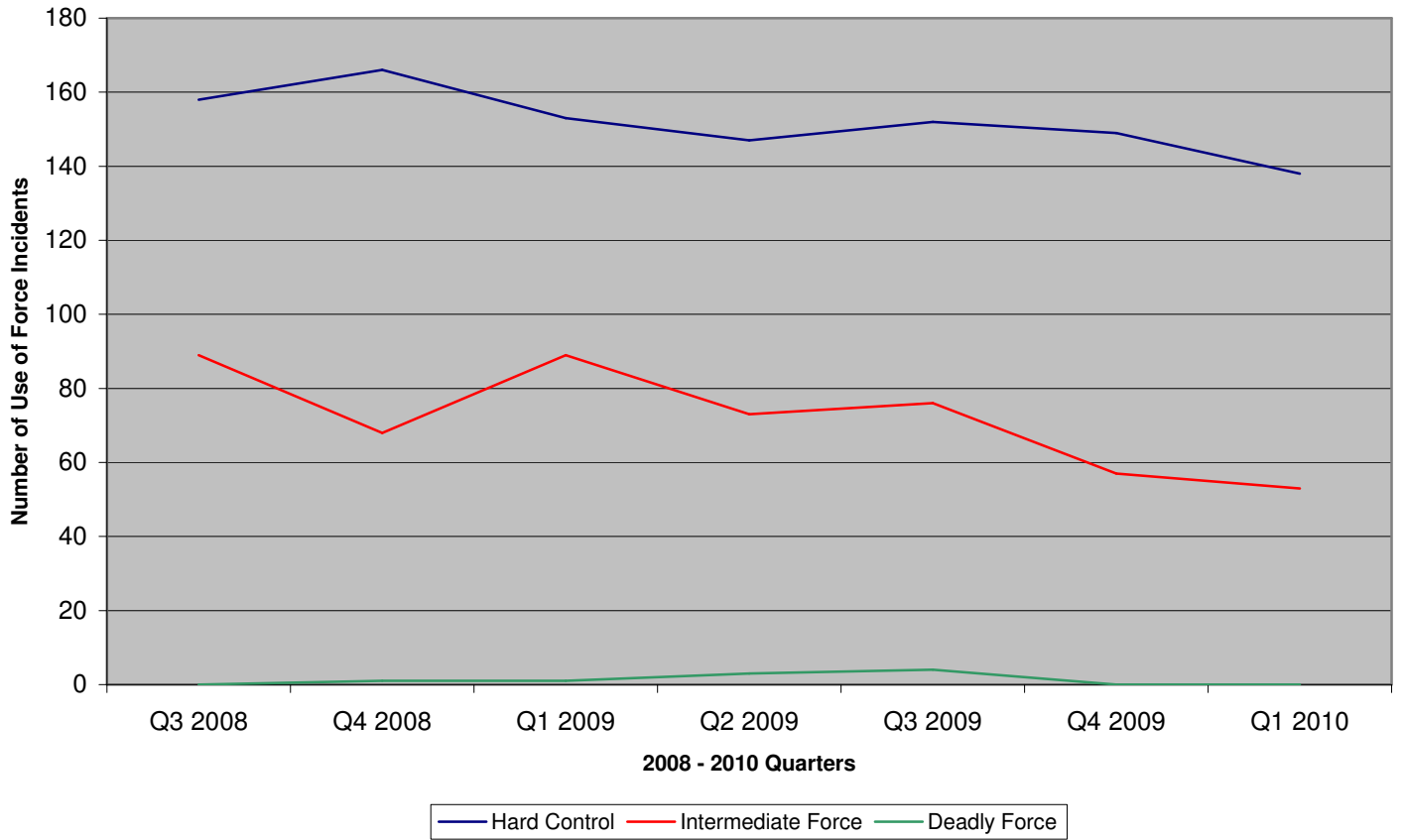
Intermediate Force was further broken down by weapon type:

- OC: **9**
- Canine: **6**
- Taser: **24**
- Baton: **6**
- Pepperball: **12**
- Flex Baton: **2**

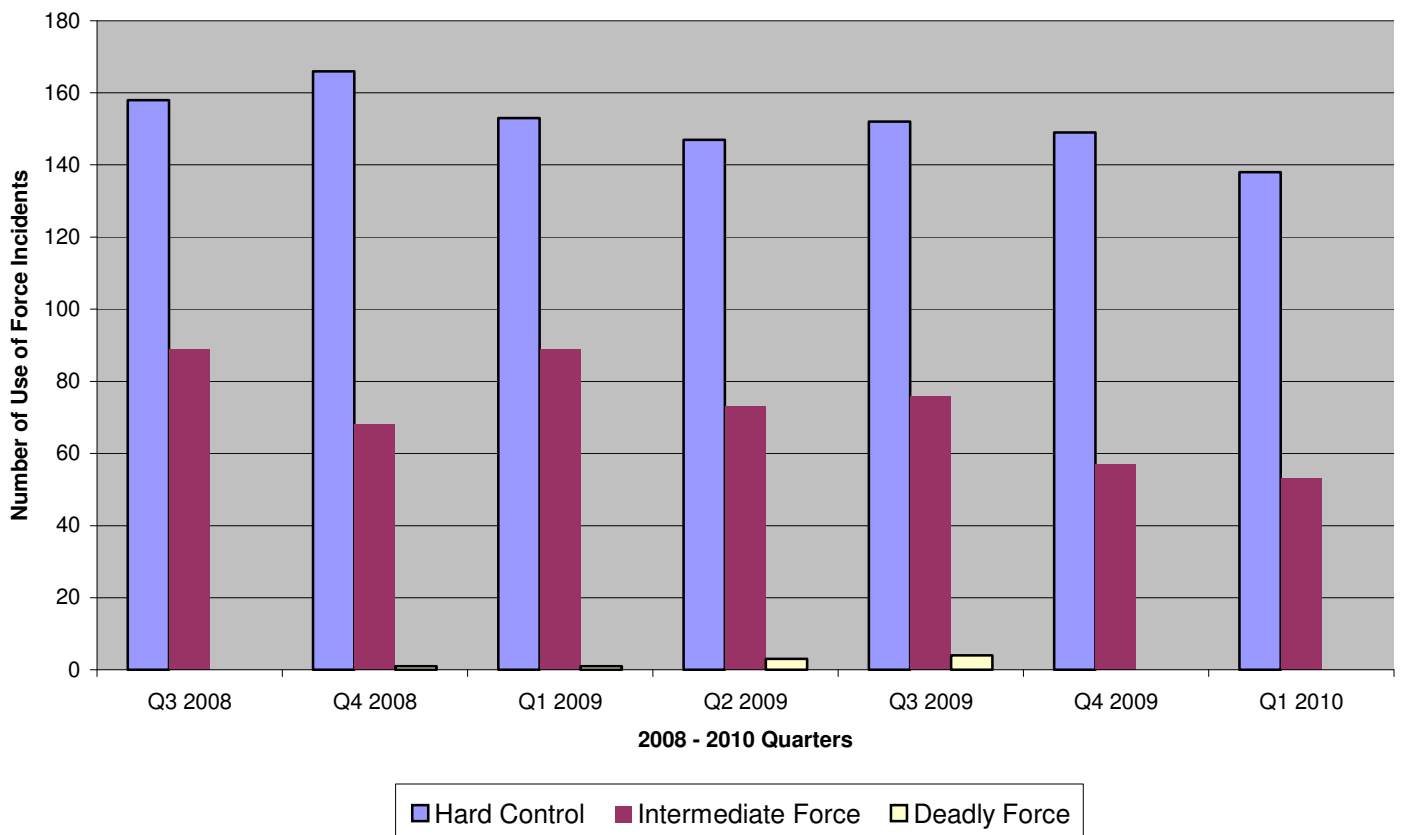
*It should also be noted that in some incidents there were multiple intermediate weapons utilized.

Deadly Force is defined as “A use of force that is likely to cause serious injury or death. Use of a firearm is not the only means of employing deadly force. It may become necessary for officers to protect themselves or others with means other than a firearm.”

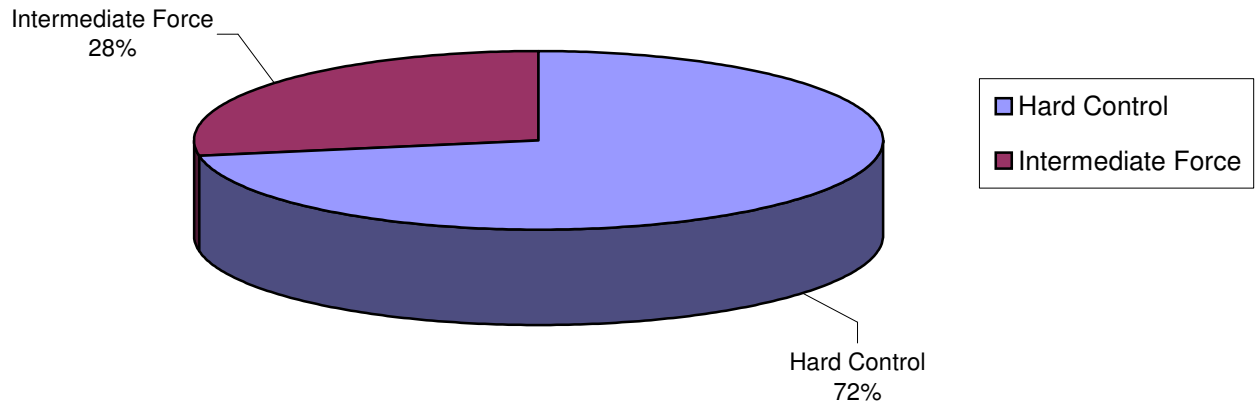
Use of Force Comparison



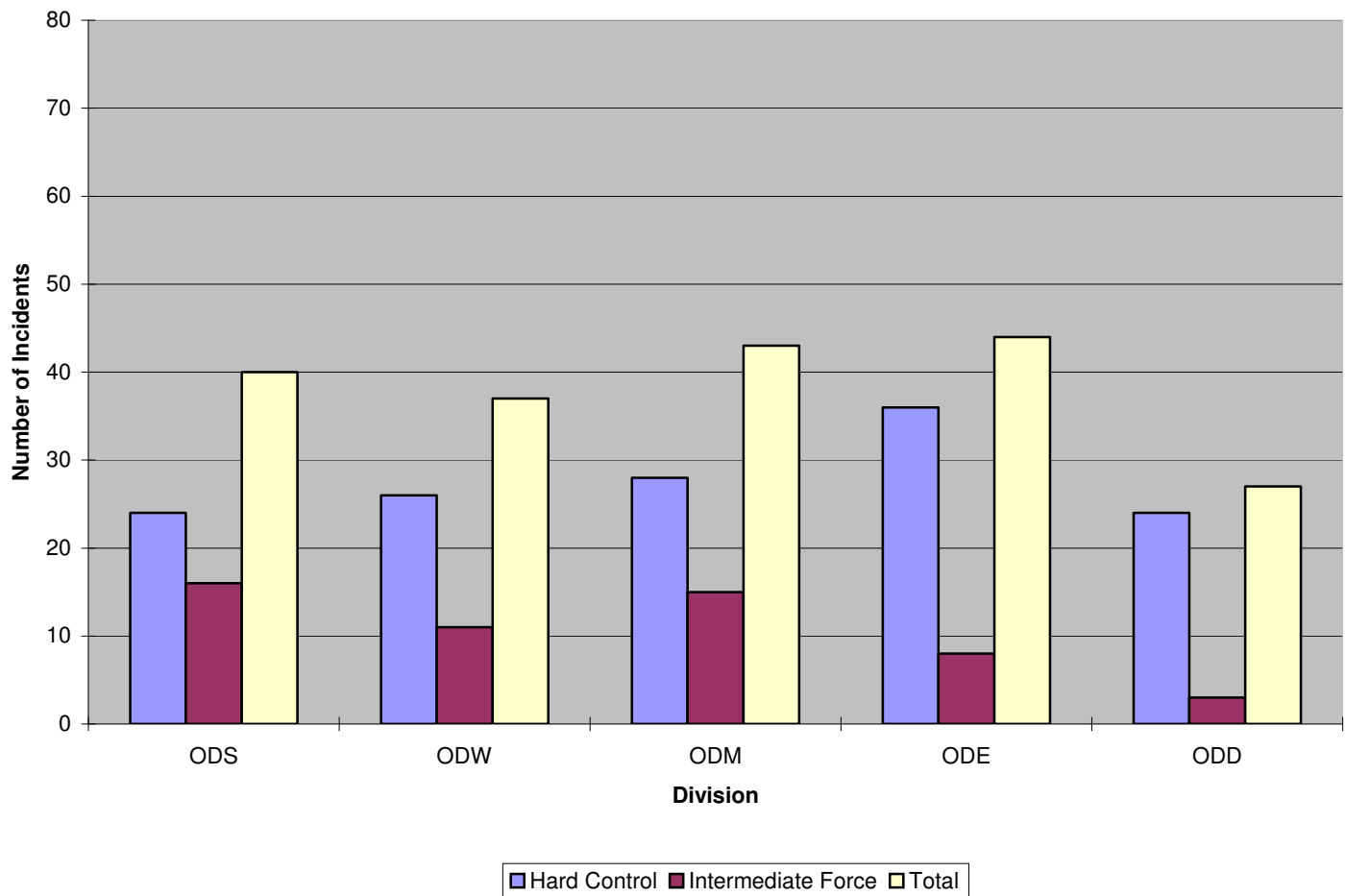
Use of Force Comparison



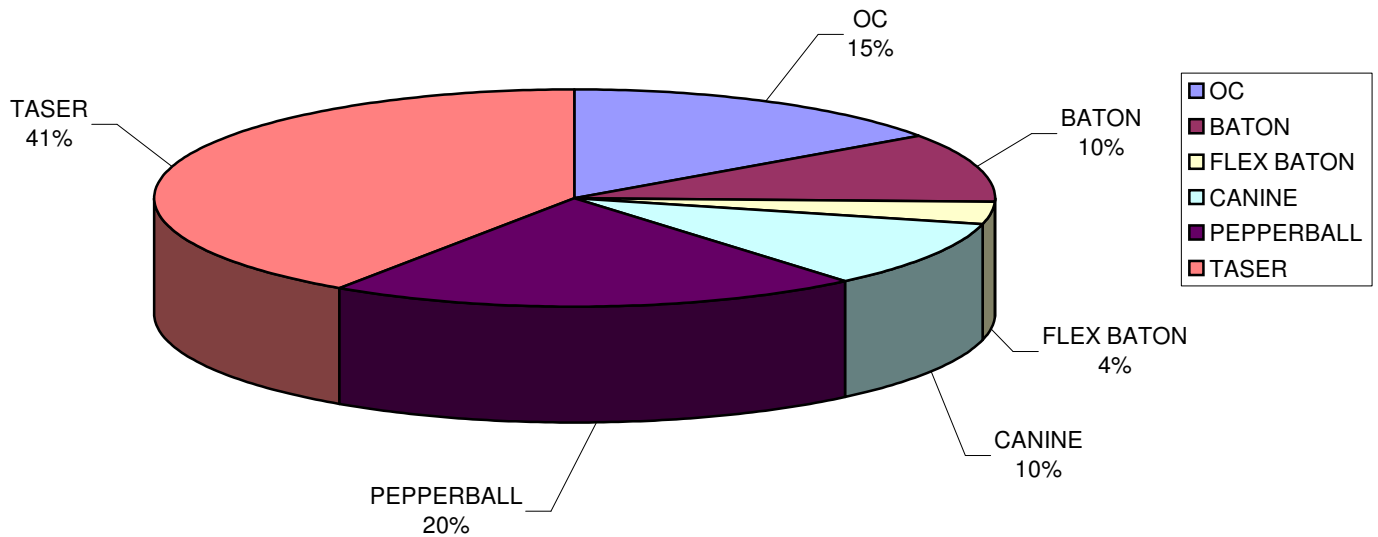
City Wide Use of Force



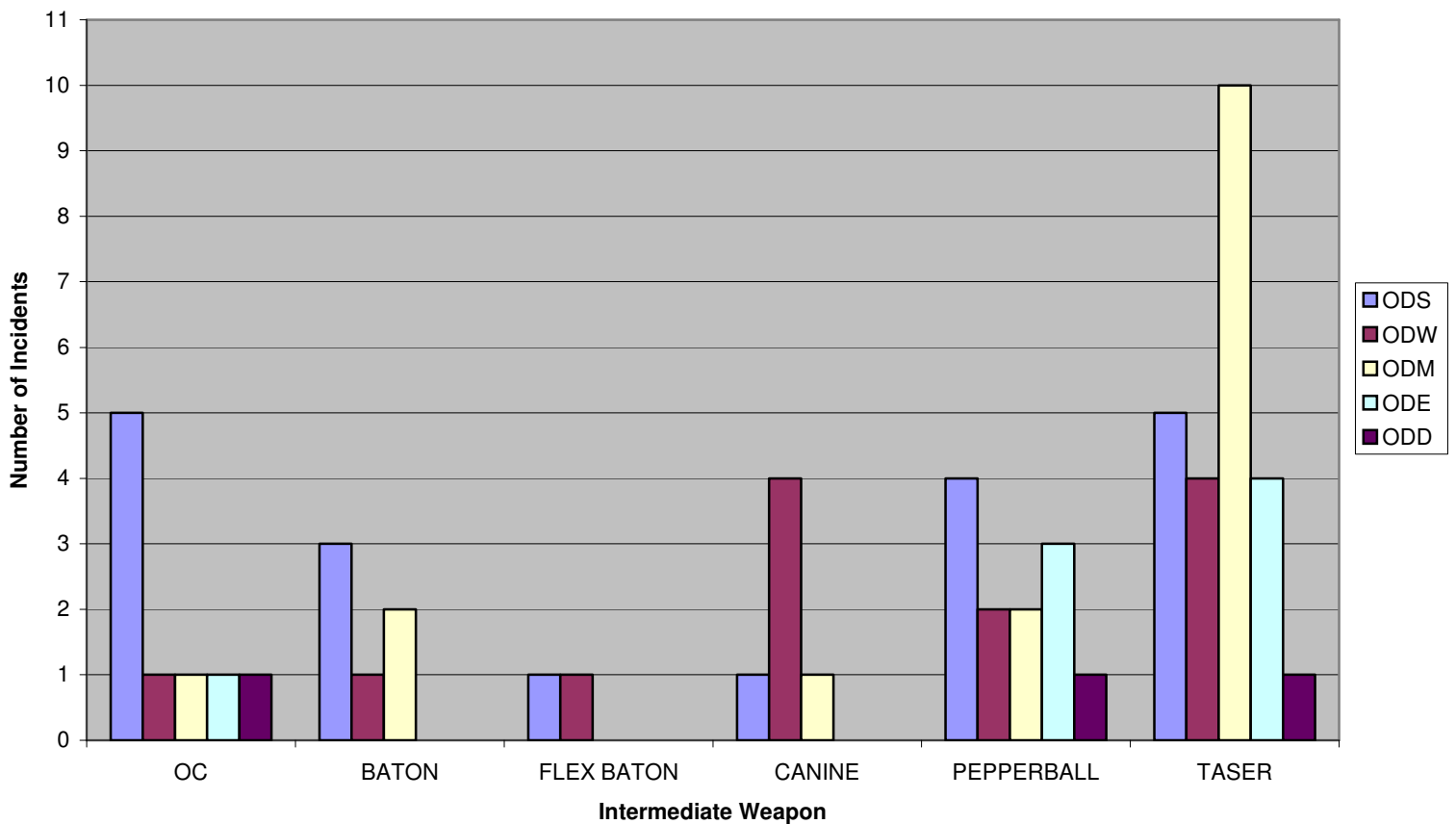
Use of Force Type By Division



City Wide Breakdown of Intermediate Weapon Use



Intermediate Weapon Use By Division



Of the **165** Use of Force incidents **15** received additional review as indicated below. The disposition of those **15** incidents were:

- OIA Closure: **9**¹
- Exonerated: **2**
- Open: **4**

*Those receiving “additional review” were reviewed per *General Orders* as a result of a citizen complaint (14) or an Internal Investigation (1).

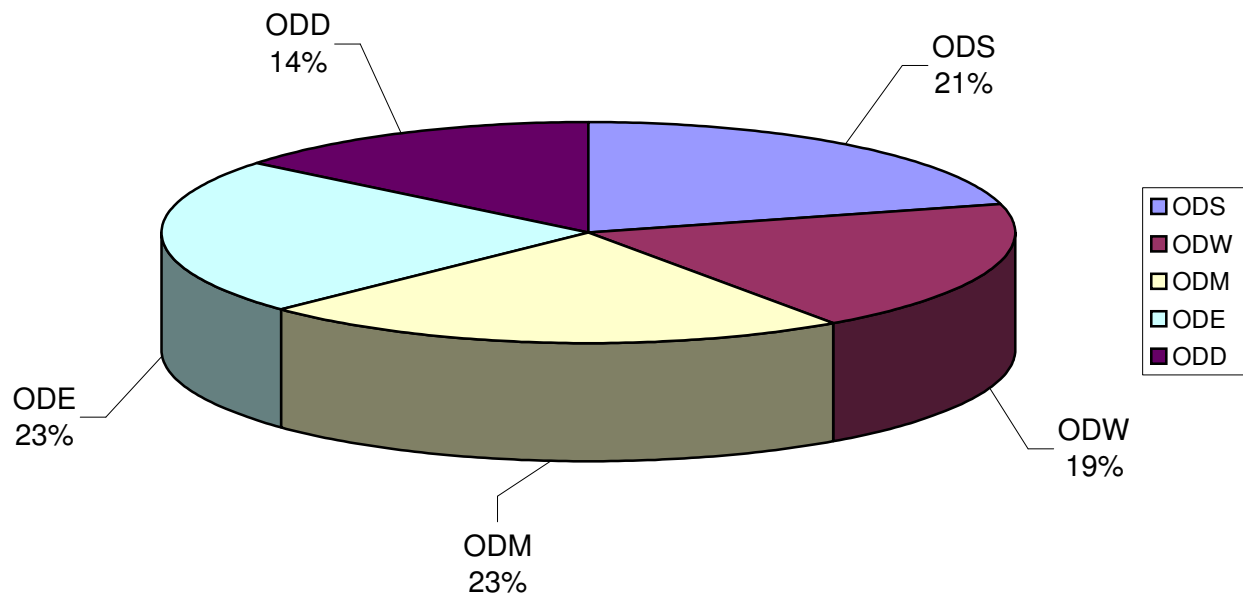
¹OIA Closure is a method of closure used when a review of all information available shows that nothing that has been alleged or described amounts to a violation of law, Department General Orders, Policies, or Procedures by a member of the department.

When considering the total number of calls for service during the 1st Quarter of 2010 the Use of Force incidents per 1,000 dispatched calls for service is as follows:

- City Wide 2.81 per 1,000 calls (58,759 total calls for service)
- ODS 2.31 per 1,000 calls (12,576 total calls for service)
- ODW 2.96 per 1,000 calls (11,471 total calls for service)
- ODM 2.40 per 1,000 calls (14,152 total calls for service)
- ODE 3.03 per 1,000 calls (13,856 total calls for service)
- ODD 3.88 per 1,000 calls (6,704 total calls for service)

*Calls for service are obtained from the CFS Monthly Call Statistics Report published monthly.

Use of Force By Division



Use of Force and Total Arrests

